wheir position on the Wallachian bank of the Danube while the Russians took refuge in their entrenchments

Advices from Kalefat of the 3d instant state that on that day the Turks had not left their positions. They were waiting for reinforcements to march upon Krajova. The communications between Galatz and Odessa have sen interrupted since the 28th ultimo.

THE EXPECTED DECISIVE BATTLE. On learning of the defeat of Dannenberg at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff without delay took measures to at-

tack the Turks, ere they had time to recover from the casualties of the former action. With this view he left Busharest on the 5th, at the head of 24,000 fresh troops and, accompanied by his entire staff, advanced upon Ofstrong, less the hors dn combat of the previous battle, probably 1,000 in dead and wounded. This left but 8,000 to oppose the Russian general, but the Turks being in force higher on the river would no doubt come up in time

At the date when eur correspondent prepared his despatch, (Tuesday evening, the 16th,) rumors were already flying thick that the battle had been fought.

One account stated circumstantially that the Turks had been disastrously defeated, and driven across the river. Another asserted, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible repulse. The locality of this battle is vaguely called the neighborhood of Busharest. Another report says between Widin and Bucharest; and a third despatch, promulgated by certain s; eculators, said under the walls of Bucharest, and that the Russians attribute to themselves the victory. And yet, another account states that the fight took place at Krajova, which some thought to be correct, as on the 3d instant, the Turkish force at Kalefat was awaiting reinforcements to

march upon Krajova. That a battle has been fought appears highly probable. From Vienna we learn that fighting was going on near Bacharest, on the morning of the 11th.

THE VERY LATEST.

TRINGRAPHIC FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. The following despatches reached our correspondent a Liverpool just before the departure of the Atlantic:-

VIENNA, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1853.

The Austrian Correspondence says :- " Prince Gortscha hoff, accompanied by his whole staff, advanced towards Oltenitza on the 8th. The Turks have sent considerable masses of troops across from Turtukai. A renewed attack from the Turks was hourly expected."

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 14, 1853. The Austrian Correspondence, under date of Bucharest, Nov. 9. says :- "The Turks have been repulsed from the island near Giurgevo. General Klapka has received a Turkish command at Oltenitza or Glurgevo. A strong cannonade was heard this day (9th). Prince Gortschakoff had advanced his headquarters some stations from

Paris, Monday Morning, Nov. 14, 1853. Prince Gortschakoff has left Bucharest for Oltenitza with 24,000 men, to attack the Turks. The Turkish force there is only 9,000 strong. A battle was hourly expected.

VIENNA, Monday noon, Nov. 14, 1853. According to a private despatch fighting was renewed near Bucharest on the 11th, in the morning.

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 14-P. M. Prince Gortschakoff set out on the 8th inst. for Oltenitza to chastise the Turks, having with him 24,000 troops, mostly infantry. On the 11th he came up with the Turks, who had come out to mee; him. Severe fighting ensued, and the Bussians were obliged to retreat a second time in disorder on Bucharest, having now lost in four attacks on Oltenitza not less than 3,000 men! This is authentic.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from the island opposite Guirgevo. Reinforcements came to their aid, and they immediately after retook it, and now hold it.

Omer Pasha is moving on Galatz.

The Cear has summarily discharged all the English operatives from employment in the Russian navy yards.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The Taking of Shanghae-The Fighting at Amoy, &c., &c. OUR HONG KONG CORRESPONDENCE.
HONG KONG, Sept. 27, 1853.

The latest dates from Amoy are to the 12th of Septemer. The rebels were still in possession of that place, ough repeated attempts have been made by the imperialists to recover it. The disturbed state of this city will prevent, in all probability, the usual supply of the junk at the straits, eventually finding their way to America.

At Canton all is quiet as yet, although it is the only

port not jet in possession of the rebels where foreign trade is carried on. Every exertion is making on the part of the Mandarins to preserve order.

An outbreak occurred near the Bogue on the 20th of September, in which several Mandarin houses were destroyed; when it was amicably settled by some concessions to the people.

The U. S. steamer Mississippi, Capt. Lee, was at Wham-

pea, and the storeship Supply Capt. Sinclair, in Macao passage, near the Foreign Factories at Canton, for their protection, as also the British brig of war Lily, Capt. San-

The U. S. steamers Susquehannah, Capt. Buchanan; Powhattan, Capt. McCluney; frigate Macedonian, ship Vandalia, and storeship Southampton, were at Cumsing-

The ship Saratoga was at Shanghae, and the Plymouth

st Loo Choo.

SMITH, KING AND CO'S. CIRCULAR.

SHANGHAR, Sept. 15, 1853.

The state of affairs reported in our last circular of date the 5th uit, continued throughout that month with but fittle alteration. The feeling of inscentry among the natives induced them to brirg forward their produce in but limited quantities, as compared with past seasons, while the inactive state of our import market rendered money scarce, and embarrassed all operations. Towards the alose of the month, a belief was entertained by most of the natives that the state of the country was becoming more tranquil in this vicinity, and this fact, joined to the encouragit gadvices from the home markets, rendered both parties anxious to operate, and large purchases of teas and silks were made. Cotton goods were still unsaleable for cash in any quantity, but they were takan in harter to a considerable extent, and, as our rate of exchange showed signs of some improvement, hopes began to be entertained by many that affairs were returning to a more healthy state; these hopes have been completely frus rated by the events of the past ten days. Imports of all kinds are now completely unsaleable, and after the produce now here has gone forward we fear our transactions the remainder of the season will be of insignificant amount.

For the full particulars of the late disturbance here

produce now here has gone forward we fear our transactions the remainder of the season will be of insignificant amount.

For the full particulars of the late disturbance here we beg to refer you to the public papers; and we need only remark that on the night of the 6th instant the city was entered by a body of about 2,000 armed men, who, after murdering one of the Mandarins, proceeded to the residence of the chief officer, whom they made prisoner. After this the different public offices were ransacked, and the city was in their possession without an effort being made in its defence. The outbreak appears of a purely local character, entirely disconnected with the relets at Nankin, and show very plainly the lith hold the imperial government has upen the people, and their inability to matintain the usemancy when their authority to questimed. The Mandarins in the neighboring cities were overtuined at nearly the mane time, and we hear of me attempts in contemplation by the Imperialists to restore their rule. Thus far the men in possess on of Shanghae have succeeded in preserving orcer; but they appear to be generally or the lowest class, and unless they at once ally themselves to the cause of the insurgents, at Nankin, we tear the movement can only lead to riot and disorder. The news of the capture of this city, as it goes abroad, cannot fail to put a stop to any produce now coming here; and acting on this dea, an active competition has been going on for the unsold steek of both tea and silk. If the aspect of affairs remains undisturbed for the coming mosth, the helders of produce in the country may venture to send forward their ateck; but this is a subject to too many contingencies to be speculated upon to any advantage at present.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Our dates from Shanghae are to the 22d of September, by the Lady Mary Wood. The crisis that has taken place at Shanghae, consequent on the general movement, and the disturbed state of the country from the hitherto successful progress of the Nankin insurgents, cannot but have been expected sooner or later. This mai conveys the capture of the city of Shanghae on the morning of the 7th instart, by a low band of Kwantucg and Fokian men of the Triad Society, mixed with Singapore men and with more of the low class of Shanghae. The place was taken by surprise and with little resistance, the imperial troops, chiefly Triad men, descring their authorities. The second gragistrate was killed and the prisons thrown open. Two other Mandarins escaped, and the Taoutze, Samqua, the well known Hong merchant at Canton, described by his guards, presented himself unprotected in kis official robes and honors to the multitude, who being at the momast oblesty Canton men, his life was spared, and the minusely made his escape, and is now under the protection of the American Minuster. There had been little loss of life, and the main object of the e low chreaters was plunder of the public money and demolition of the babild efficer; and, as might be expected among such a banditti, there have been great dissensions plout the division of NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

the spoil, and some fighting. An attempt was making to form a government, but, when a shroft, a low sugar broker, and a horseboy form leading characters, what can be expected? They have evidently no direct communication with the Nankin insurgents, though they desire this to be established, and, as it is, they are collecting a force to proceed to and attack Soochow. The surrounding country is in a state of confusior, the villagers fighting with these piratical hordes who levy forced contributions. Much misery and starvation, we fear, must follow, as the season advances, and the future is beyond present calculation. There is a strong impression that the Imperialists will send a force to drive away this mob, and the thirty-two armed junks and boats, with about 2,000 men, which passed through the harbor on the 13th inst, for Shanghae, may arrive at an opportune moment. The foreign settlement is unmolested; but there is a good naval force at Shanghae, and great vigilance is kept up on shore.

Shanghae is at present the centre of Chinese politics, at least as regards foreigners, and the only foreign representative now there has judged visely to remain; although it has pleased his country to leave him unprovided with the means of deling the most for its reputation and interests.

The capture of the city by a confederacy of Triads, on the 7th inst, is an important matter, both politically and commercially.

The demelition of the custom house and the dispersion of its officials at once excited unusual activity in shipping off exports, under the general impression that there would be no duties to pay. But the British and American consuls, we believe, before a single ship so loaded was despatched, interposed, and required that the duties should be accounted for by the consigness of their respective countries before giving up the ship's papers. Notifications to that effect were issued from the two connulate, to the general dismay, and producing on the part of the Americans an ill-tempered and worse expressed remonstrance t

1. The consignees of such hip to give in to this office a declaration in writing of all the parties to whom import have been consigned, and of all those who are shippers of outward cargo.

2. Each importer or shipper to make a declaration in writing of the quantity and descriptlen of goods, the number of packages, their weight and value, when the two latter conditions affect the duties.

3. In the event of doubt arising as to the accuracy of these particulars, the same to be supported by the production of any papers or documentary evidence the contuit may feel it to require.

4. The consignee of the ship to present a schedule of the particulars of cargo and duties payable on goods and ship corresponding with the several declarations of importers and shippers in what concerns these.

5. The amounts thus shown to be due from importers, shippers and consignees of vossels, to be paid in to this office, either in silver, as they would have had to pay it the custom house authorities had received the duties, or by the bluff the several parties, by able those as Supenhear early day it is in Shaperies, by able those as Supenhear early day it is in Shaperies, by able to the several parties, or by a blue of the several parties, by able to the several parties, or any other than the supenhear early of the several parties, by able to the several parties, by a blue of the several parties, by a blue to the several parties, by a blue to the several parties, by a blue of the several of the several of the several parties, and the several early of the several parties, should be superhear the several of the several early of the several o

France.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS—A TELEGRAPH IC DIRECTOR GENERAL—CURIOUS OATH—THE CROPS—

POLICE MOVEMENTS.

The trial of the "Opera Comique" conspirators against the Emperor's life still goes on.

M. de Vougy, the recently appointed Director General of the telegraph, was swore, in presence of the Emperor and Ministers, the other day. The oath he took was curious:—

I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity te the Emperor. I swear, hesides, to keep secret the contents of denateboas that hall be entrysted by me and not become

Emperor. I swear, besides, to keep secret the contents of despatches that shall be entrusted to me, and not to communicate telegraphic information to any persons whateve without a previous order fro a the Minister of the Interier. Official returns state that the wheat imported into Havre between August 1st and November 1st amounted to 581,305 hectolitres.

There had been numerous domiciliary visits at Nantes

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8, 1853.

King Oscar has just drawn an additional 200,000 rd.

banko of the credit opened by the Diet for extraordinary purposes, in case the kingdom is in danger from a foreign enemy.

The above mentioned sum, so su idenly used by King Oscar for military purposes, has excited a good deal of com-

The above mentioned sum, so suidenly used by King Osmer. for military purposes, has excited a good deal of comment. It makes a total of 500,000 rd. banks since the 13th of last July. In the meantime Sweden has no apparent enemy, and the Parliament opens in a few weeks, so that the representatives of the people are avoided in this application of the public money. The Swedish army and navy—the hobbies of the dynasty—are a bottomless pit for the finances, and yet the government represents their condition as miserable.

The electric telegraph between Stockholm and Upsafa—the first constructed in Sweden—will be opened to the public on the 1st of December.

Austria.

THE WESTERN POWERS DEMAND AN EXPLANATION.
The position of Austria in the entanglements of the
Fast is yet undefined, notwithstanding a statement put
forth in some of the German papers that M. De Bruck
had been instructed to notify the Porte that Austria, having fiscally withdrawn its representative frem the conference yet in session at Vienna, is to be sonsidered neutral
in the struggle. A more probable statement is made that
notes are being exchanged between Vienna, Paris, and
London for the purpose of clearly defining the position
that Austria will assume in any contingency that may
arise.

India.

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE WITH DOST MAROMED—CRITICAL STATE OF THE BRITISH IN BURMAH.

The overland mail had arrived with dates from Calcutta, October 4; Bombay, October 14; Burmah, September 17; and Hong Kong, September 27.

The als: ming intelligence telegraphed to the effect that Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mahomed to stir up hostilities in India, rests ma'nly on authority of the following paragraph in the Delhi Guestie of September 23.

How much credence is to be assigned to it remains to be seen :—Latters from Cabul, received this morning, mention that a Russian army has advanced within ten marches of Corgunge, the capital of Kheva. The Khan of Khiva and the King of Bokhara had taken the field with their respective forces to resist the enemy, and were, at the date of our advices, two marches this side of Corgunge. The avowed object of the Russians is the conquest of the country. It is thus easy to understand why the Czar should have effected the alleged alilance with Dost Mahomed, whose neutrality alone, in such a quarrel, would be worth secu ing at any co-t. Rumors of this Russian alliance had reached the British, both by way of the Bolan and Khyber passes, and those rumor, together with some apprehension of a movement among the Affghans, had led to a large reinforcement of the British garrison of Beshawur. The report that Persia is collecting an army to operate against the Turks, we have already noticed for the purpose of discrediting it.

The British a ci in a bad position in Burmah. The froops are everywhere in a latate of siege, and with the exception of Baseein, the whole of the New Provinces are in the bands of the enemy, or to speak more ac curately, are held by the forces of two power'm chile's, Meatoon and Mongoung Gye, who carry on hostilities, with the connivance though not with the formal authority of the Eurmese King. Each of these chieftains has about 5,000 men under his orders. They have advanced their forces to within four days' mach of Rangoon, where the British have but eight hundr

Markets.

Barkets.

ANTHONY, DORR AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LONDON, Nov. 15, 1853.

During the month the tendency of the money market has been to increased case, and shot dated paper is more wanted. Quotations are 4½ to 4½ per cent. There has been a consilerable accumulation of capital in the hands of first class discount houses and the banks, but it is the proceeds of the contraction rather than any iscrease of capital. Judging from past mercantile experience, and the sums required for food, builders and contractors, and the sums required for food, builders and contractors, and the amount in the hands of London bankers, falling due on account of foreign enterprises, we look for higher rates again at the commencement of the year. The exchanges are flatter, and the amount of builton in the Bank of Fagland is more likely to dimini-than increase. The high price of produce and material throughout the world will probably distribute any surplus that may be received from Australia or California, adding materially to the wealth of all nations. The general market has been one of improvement, consols having advanced from 91 to 96½, and received again, owing to the unfavorable political ness, to 92½. One of the greatest proofs of the prosperity of this country is that the public are able to maintain the price of a three per cent debt of some eight hundred millions sterling at 95 per cent, with the present uncertainty of politics in the East, and money at 12 to 15 per cent in the West.

The sectal markets have shown increased firmness. Secteh pig iron has advanced from 67s. to 82., in consequence of purchases on French account of some 90,900 tons, by parties cognizant of the fact that the duty will be entirely removed at ones upon Soutch pig iron in France, and considerably modified on other iron. The above of warrants as pasted at 85,000 tons, against

400,000 tons for the past nine months, against 196,000 tons; and although the present rate is high, it is anticipated that higher rates will prevail, as many sellers are uncovered.

For American securities there is no market in London—the few transactions that have taken place have been for the Continent or on American account—it is therefore impossible to give quotations. The bonds of some of the recently introduced schemes have been offered at considerably lower rates. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Illicoir Central, and numerous Continental undertakings which were received with great favor at the date of issue, are now at a discount: and some inquiry on the part of the public seens to be making as to whether their surplus funds have been judiciously expended. A return of prosperity depends much upon the productiveness of the agregate amount of new enterprises. The average depreciation of mining enterprises has been equal to 50 per cent. The fall in railway property 30 per cent, without a very large quantity of these securities having changed hands.

Wheat maintains its price, with a slight increase at yesterday's market.

The political news is not favorable. The position of Wheat maintains its price, with a slight increase at yeaterday's market.

The political news is not favorable. The position of England as regards the Eastern question is considerably commented upon, and the cause of her backwardness is probably with a view to maintain tranquillity in Huagary and Poland, rather than from any wish to sacrifice Turkey.

Cineinnati & St. Louis RR, 7 per cents	24 a 35
Paris, aborts	25 10 a 25 20
Paris, 3 menths	25 10 a 25 20
Amsterdam, 3 months	11 14 a 11 145
Hamburg, 3 months	13 3 a 13 3
St. Petersburg, (Nov. 11,) 3 months	375 a 575
Cennels, (8 per cents)	947 a 25
Bank of England shares	215 a 216
Exchequer bills	28 pm. a 58 pm.
Metals	100
Metals	10

buyers. The quotations for all the lower classes quite incminal.

In the corn market there has been a good inquiry for wheat and flour, at an advance of 1d. per 70 lbs in the former. and of 6d. per bbl in the latter. Indian corn dull, at the above quotations.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15, 1853.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon quiet; shoulders in moderate request cheese saleable at a decline of 2s. to 3s.; beef of favorite brands has more attention than of late; pork very dull.

LARD unchanged

favorite brands has more attention than of late; pork very dull.

LARD unchanged

TALIOW is very steady at recent decline.

CLOVERSEED—Nothing doing.

QUERCTRON BARK neglected.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour and wheat are in moderate request at the full quotations last advised; the daily business is large, but without animation; the stocks in this port are reduced to 300,000 barrels flour, and 150,000 quarters wheat; more than half of the flour is out of condition. Indian corn is only taken in merest retail.

COTTON.—The advices per Asia, although confirming the frost accounts have failed to excite our market, which remains dull, freely supplied and in favor of the buyer, for all forts excepting clean good stapled "middling" (Or leans more particularly) which continues scarce, and command very full prices. The total sales yesterday were 6,000 bales, and to day 4,000 bales, one fourth being for export or speculation. The deman if or goods in Manchester is so limited that even the greatly reduced production does not enable manufacturers to support prices.

One Man Killed and several Severely In. jured.

of an old frame building situated in Cross street, between Pearl and Centre streets, which workmen were engaged in taking down, suddenly gave way and buried several men and one woman beneath the roins.

The police of the Sixth ward were promptly on the spot and rendered every assistance possible in extricating the unfortunate people. In less than an hour the followin persons were taken from the ruins:— Cornelius Sullivan, of No. 153 Anthony street, dead. Dennis Flynn, No. 167 Anthony street, probably fatally injured.

Dannis Flynn, No. 157 Anthony street, hadly injured.
Margaret Flynn, No. 157 Anthony street, hadly injured.
George Sewall, No. 15 Orange street, head severely cut.
John Conner, No. 35 Cross street, arm severely bruised.
Eugene Sullivan, No. 148 Anthony street, badly injured.
Patrick Sullivan, No. 25 % Orange street, body severely
bruised.

bruised.

A number of other persons were injured slightly, who were engaged picking up firewood. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased.

RUSSELL H. NEVINS, ESQ., OF NEW YORK. Another of our mest distinguished and esteemed cid-zens is numbered with the dead. We regret to state that Russell H. Nevins, Esq., an eminent banker and financier of Wall street, died at his residence in Union square, on

Sunday, 27th inst., in the sixty-ninth year of his age Mr. Nevins was one of the eight sons of the late David Nevins, of Norwich, Connecticut, an officer of the war of the Revolution, who died in this city about fifteen years since. Of his eight sons, no less than five have been en-gaged as brokers and finantiers in this city and in Philadelphia, and all have been esteemed for the excellence of their private character. The youngest brother was the late Rev William Nevins, of Baltimore, who acquired a high reputation as a clergyman and scholar during his brief public career, terminated by his death in the prime

The subject of this notice, having received a good education in his native place, came in his youth to this city, about fifty years since, and turned his attention to com-mercial pursuits. Having a taste for financial business, he entered into partnership with the late Benjamin Butler, a stock and exchange broker, and established the firm, well known for many years, of Butler & Nevins, in Wall street. Two of his brothers formed the house of Samuel & James Nevins, in Philadelphia. On the retire-Samuel & James Nevins, in Phila lelphia. On the retirement of Mr. Butler, Mr. R. H. Nevins entered into co-partnership with his brother in-law, the late Elihu Townsend, under the firm of Nevins & Townsend, a concern which, for a time, took the first rank among the bankers of Wall street. Their capital, accumulated through years of prudent and successful operations, was large, their integrity undoubted, and their business consequently very extensive. A few years since Mr. Townsend retired from the concern, and Mr. Nevins continued in business with his rephew.

Few men ergaged in financial pursuits among us have seen more of the vicissitudes of trade and commerce than Mr. Nevins; passing through them all with a never failing credit, although at times suffering severe losses, but finally losing his life in the possession of a handsome for time.

mally losing his life in the possession of a handsome for time.

Mr. Nevins was never married, but was remarkable for his kindness and liberality towards his younger brothers and other relatives, being always ready to aid in their education, and to promote their success in life. He possessed also a large share of public spirit, and was an active member of several of our most useful publis institutions. In politics, in early life, he was of the old federal school of Washington and Hamilton; subsequently, he was a supporter and admirer of Dewitt Clinton; and more recently, he has been a moderate whig, of the school of Clay and Webster. He will be lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom his memory will be long cherished.

Military Intelligence.

Military Intelligence.

HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 140

ADULTART GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY. Nov. 17, 1853.
The resignation of Brigadier General George P. Morris, of the 2d Brigade, 1st Dytsion, is accepted, and he is hereby, at his own request, honorably die sharged from the militia service of this State.

The Commander in Chief embraces this opportunity to express his regret that the State is to lose the services of one so deservedly distinguished as General Morris, for a leg, able, and faithful dis harge of his military duties.

Major General Charles W. Sandford, commanding the 1st division, will order an election to be held on the 8th day of December next, to fill the vacancy consioned by the resignation of General Morris. By order of the Commancer in Chief, R. E. TEMPLE, Adjutant Gen.

FIPST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MILITIA. FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

DIVERON ORDERS.

New YORK, Nov. 19. 1853.

The foregoing General Orders are promulgated for the information of the division.

In announcing the resignation of Brigadier General Morris the Major-General cannot refrsin from expressing his regret at the loss of one of his oldest and most estermed associates in the service. Goveral Morris has faithfully served the division for a period of thirty years, sustaining, with home to the revice and dedit to himself, every position, from a private solder to the commandant of a brigade; and retaining, throughout this long period, the respect and esteem of his associates, and the reputation of a skilful and efficient officer, and a useful and honorable citizen. He bears with him in his retirement the best wishes of the Major-General for his health and prosperity, and for the continuance of a friendship which time has only served to strengthen.

Colored Andrew Warner will assume the command of the 2d Brigade, and will cause the requisite notices to be served of an election to fill the vacancy cocasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General Morris, to be held at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on the 8th day of December next, at two ciclock, P.M.

By order, C. H.S. W. SANDFORD, Major Gen.

R. C. WETMORE, Division lass.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.—It is new about seven months since the work of enlarging the Battery was commenced, and at the rate it has progressed during that time it will not be completed for three or four years. The space which is is intended to fill in has been staked out, and about one eighth part of it has been stated out, and about one eighth part of it has been completed. There are not more than six or eight men employed upon it, and the average daily number of loads of rubbish deposited does not exceed two hundred and fifty. This rubbish is furnished by builders, who pay ten cents a load for the privilege of dumping it in the enclosed space. The stones which are lying in piles under the water, at the limits of the proposed extension, are complained of by the boatmen as obstructing, to some extent, the navigation of that part of the river, and several small vessels have been considerably damaged by running upon them. Proper precautions should be taken for the prevention of similar accidents in future, but we suppose this may be regarded only as the commencement of more serious obstructions to navigation, which it was stated by competent engineers would be caused by the en-largement of the Battery.

The Free Democracy.

ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE THE REPORTERS OF THE PRESS—SPEECH OF SENATOR CHASE, OF OHIG.

A meeting of the Free Democratic League was held Tuesday evening, at their room, 14 Stuyvesant Institute—adjoining the sanctum of the national democrats—John Jay in the chair, who, on calling the meeting to order, informed them that were knowned them. formed them they were honored that evening by the presence of Senator Chase, from Ohio. (Applause.) In conclusion, he informed them that success, from all he

of anti-slavery.

The minutes of the last meeting were then re-

could learn, would attend their efforts in the holy cause

of anti-slavery.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read.

The Charman then asked if the report of the Committee on Election of Officers was ready.

A VOICE from the far end—John P. Hale, the chairman of the committee, has not yet arrived.

The Charman then announced that the election of officers for the ensuing year was in order.

John Jay, the present incumbent, was then chosen President, vice tocc.

Messrs. Stansbury, Dawson, and Ritter were elected Vice Presidents.

Messrs. King, Hale and Boardman were elected Secretaries for the year 1854. M. B. Bryant was elected Treasurer.

Mr. Stansbury then rose, and said that their further business would be of a private character, and therefore, he meved that the reporters of the press would dispense with any further reporting.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Snorgass, who said that the reporters present were gentlemen, and had always treated the league handsomely. (Loud applicates.) Others opposed the motion, on the ground that they would like to see the reports of the meeting spread throughout the country, and if the reporters were excluded, it would injure the cause; and nothing would be known of their proceedings outside the room.

The case assuming a serious aspect, the motion was withdrawn amidst great applause, to heal up the difficulty that was just about breaking out.

Several new members were then admitted into the league.

The report of the executive committee, laid on the table since the last meeting, recommending that means should be reised to advance the cause; that meetings should be held in every ward in the city; that the names of all the members of the free democracy should be entered on the books; and, lastly, to carry out their plans, that it was necessary to have a large room bired and kept open every day for the convenience of the members. This report was debated upon at some length, but the members were too wary and said very little more than aye or un for fear the reporters would put their speeches in the paper. It was inally referred b

wary and said very little more than aye or no for fear the reporters would put their speeches in the paper. It was finally referred back to the new executive committee for their consideration. B.

One gentleman positively asserted that the vote of the free democracy at the next election would exceed seventy thousand votes. He had a great contempt for the free soilers, whom, he said if not backed up by the administration would have been cut dead at the recent election.

Another gentleman suggested a State organisation, without which the city one would be a sheer humbug.

The Chairman then introduc dSaimon B. Chass, of Ohio, to the meeting, who, he said, would make a few remarks to them.

After the applause had somewhat subsided, Mr. Chase ross and said:—

Gentlemen, I did not come here this evening, with the intention of making a speech, being only invited by your chairman to take part with you in your consultations here this evening, therefore, you must not expect anything in the way of a speech from me, for I came here simply to exchange salutations with those who are engaged in this great work. In my State (Ohio,) we, the free Cemecracy, have passed through a hard struggle, and why, because there has not been that ardor actuating the people in that State, that has everywhere made itself felt in New York. In Ohio, the whigs have fallen con siderably at the last election, but hat tote is not a fair index of their real strength. But the vote of the other parties, the independent democrats and the old line of democrats, may be taken as a fair test of their strength. We cast for John P. Hale, for President, 31,000 votes; we cast for our State ticket, about 34,000, although some of the candidates received as high as 36,600 votes, and none less than 32,000.

We therefore have gained, and when circumstances are taken into consideration, a large increase will be found to have taken place. The old line democrats have adopted an anti slavery platform, lool log upon slavery as a great evil, and professing to use every me the independents retuse their support to national candidates, while the old line democrats submit to the support of candidates whose platforms are antagonistic to the State platforms. The next State convention in Onio will reject the platform, and thus there will be a hard party, but the soil of that State is rather soft, and will not therefore be suited to the tastes of the hards. But I don't believe there will ever be a soft party in that State. As to the future no one can express an opinion with certainty. All I mean to say is, that we began in our State with five thousand votes, and we intend to increase the number of our presses every day. We will list the people see we are desirous of good, and make them—believing as we do they will—raily around our standard and carry the State. The other day, I was talking to a Southerner upon the anti-slavery question, when he said:—"My dear sir, I would join your party, if there was any possible chance of your ever succeeding. What can you of the North do against the alsveholders, whose property in human life alone exceeds fifteen hundred million dollars, and whose political induence is very great indeed?" I told him that the same God who directed our forefathers in the revolution would aid us now. Looking upon our case in this light, hoping to be directed by Providence, I have good reason to think that the next ten years will bring abeut the great triumph of our cause. This slavery question is before the people—there is but two questions now, slavery or anti-slavery, and the people must have the matter actited. To give you advice in regard to the conduct you ought to pursue in this State, would be impertinent on my part; but by being true to the cause. I may look forward to a glorious victory. The barnburners wild bring about the rate of the wyland not so basely descreted their cause; and it new ramains with you to retrieve those errors committed by the faithless barnburners. (Loud applause.)

On motion, the meeting then adjourned until this day week.

Trial of a Female at Norfolk.

Trial of a Female at Norfolk.

Woman's Rights in Court.

Mrs. Margaret Douglass was tried at Norfolk on the 24th inst, on the charge of violating a law of Virginia, by teaching colored children to read and write. It appears that Mrs. D. and her daughter kept a school in Norfolk, and, when arrested, had eighteen or twenty colored children under their tuition. They were both indicted for the offence, but the daughter, it is said, subsequently fied to New York. It having been understood that Mrs. D. intended to art as her own counsel at the trial, a large concourse of persons assembled in the court room to witness the novel spectacle. The Norfolk News says:—

tended to art as her own counsel at the trial, a large concourse of persons assembled in the court room to witness the novel spectacle. The Norfolk News says:—

As she entered the court room and took her seat among the attorneys at the bar a most profound rensation was created and an unbounded carlosity to obtain a glimpas of the intrept female who e ald thus boldly encroach upon the prerigatives hitherto reserved to coats and pantalons, was visible in every countenance. The jury had no sconer be nempannelled than the lady, althout waiting for the examination of witnesses or the op ning remarks of the attorney for the commonwealth, proceeded, in a clear and melcikous voice to the consideration of the charges set orth in the undictment.

The surprise of the whole legal frateraity was so great at this sudden revolution in the time honored practice of the courts, that she had progressed considerably into the merit of the case before his honor recovered himself sufficiently to inform her that it would be more regular to suspend her remarks until after the examination of wite eases was concluded. The lady resadily assented to the proposition of his honor, and the witnesses for the commonwealth were called to the stand.

On the part of the defence, the lady examined several prominent and respectable witnesses, members of the charge stable witnesses, members of the church, for the purp se of showing that the practice of traching blacks had been sanctified by the customs of the members of the different churches in the city in having Sunday schools for that purpose. It did not appear from the evidence of any of the gentlemen called upon by Mcs. Bouglass, that they had actually sees negroes taught from books in any of the Sunday schools of the city, but the fact, as stated by them, that nearly all of the negroes attending the Sunday schools of the dead, gave rise to a violent auspicion that many of the gentlemen called upon by Mcs. Bouglass, that they had actually sees negroes taught from put of the sunday schools for th

Selection of the control of the cont

get it or 12 proceeds. We merely can bring a sait under rection 4, and that can't be brought until after possession is taken, though the title has passed. Can this be called a certain or ample provision?

Ceurt—Do you mean to say that, no matter what the Legislature intended when they passed this act, yet the law they did pass authorizes the divesting these owners of their title upon the confirmation of the commissioners' report, while their right to payment depends entirely on the preliminary act of taking possession of the lands by the corroration, and which the corporation may hey won't do?

Ex.Judge Beardsley—That is the proposition, and the court will find, on reference to 1 Black, 141; 2 John, ch. 166, Gardter et. Newburgh; Drewry on Ins., 285, 7, C. C.; 1 Swanston R., 250; 3 Myl & Co., 439, 445 the English decirine upon this subject is, that where the law itself does not make ample and certain provision, the Chancellow will grant an injunction restraining the seizing of the property until payment or ample and certain provision for its made. Third—The act is unconstitutional, because it does not provide for notice being given to the owners. The constitution requires "that property shall not be taken without due process of law;" and that means upon notice. Now, it is shown here that some of these owners are minors. Some reside abroad; yet what notice have they? Upon general principles, this should not be permitted. [4 Hull, 140, Taylor et Porter.] Lastly—The constitution prevides that when property is taken for public use its value shall be alcertained by not less than three commissioners or a jury Whatever number, be they commissioners or increased abroad; yet what notice have they? Upon general principles, this should not be permitted. If the Legislature can authorize three out of fifty. Will the court sentire commission or by an entire jury. Now, this law provides for sive commissioners, any three of whom may make a rep rt. Will, this be permitted? If the Legislature con authorize three out of fifty. Wi

wanting for that purpose—the established destrine being that if the Legislature failed to declare their intension, this court can only say so. [6 East 518; 8 Barn. & Greed. 164, Motley va. Burk.] All these cases agree in enying that it is far better to abide by this construction, than 10 risk putting a construction upon a law which the Legislature did not intend.

Nov. 29.—The further hearing of the case was adjourned of to Thursday next.

ed to Thursday next.

The room is the Supreme Court usually appropriated for special term business is, by a resolution of the Common Council, allocated for the offices of the Corporation Attorney. This will cause some "legal difficulty." Where will the Judge hold his special term? The present court accommodation is too confined for the vacil amount of litigation that encumbers the various calendar.

Naw Brill of the Caty Intelligence.

Naw Brill of the Caty Hall — Tuesday morning a heavy purchase was erected on the roof of the City Hall we lower down the cracked bell, the sound of which so long has grated harely upon the ears of our citizens. We understand the large bell from the fire tower in Thirty third street is to be put on the City Hall in place of the old one.

Assatz at Rownine at the Earth — Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a German, named Christian Smith, residing at No. 10 Elizabeth street, while passing on the Battery, was struck on the head by two rowdles. He immediately called out for the watch, and when an officer approached the scondrels fled. What punishness is two severe for these midnight thieves and villains, who infers the battery and other public parks of our city?

proceded the scommers field. We has peasaness as severe for these mininght thisree and villains, who infect the battery and other public parks of our city?

Mighting of the Paintible' Co-or-stative Union.—A requise monthly meeting of this body was held Tuesday night at 68 Fast Broadway. David E Cook, Esq., was in the chain after some general business the following presemble and resolution were adopted —

Whereas, The interest of the trade demand that the printers of New York should be united firmly together for musual prefection and support; and whereas the book and see pertion of the trade are unwilling to be outdone in sent for the interests of the whole trade, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by nemination and election, and that said committee be invested with full power to arrange the conditions of a co-solidation with the Try coraphical Union, and that they be required to report to a special meeting of the Union, which shall be called by the Secretary, within two weeks from the time of their appointment.

The following gentlemen were elected such committee:

—Mesers. Woodbury, Doyle, Colton, Cook and Lees. After some further general business the meeting adjourned.

An Accident By A Runaway House.—On Monday after mon a herse, belonging to Chas. A. Day, 113 Eighth avenue. The following gentlemen were elected such committee:

An Accident By A Runaway House.—On Monday after mon a herse, belonging to Chas. A. Day, 113 Eighth avenue. The full will be a second to the street when she was knocled down the Eighth avenue at furious speed. Catherine Finley, a young woman, reading at 144 West Twenty night street, was crossing the street when she was knocled down by the horse and siverely injured. She was taken to the hospital by the advice of a physician.

Investigation of the City Hall pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Van Ness, one of the preferring witnesses, was recalled to the stand and examined at some length upon the building of ongines and his right to the "Carson capetan" used by him in th

the counsal on both sides, the committee adjourned until Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

New More of Describe in the committee adjourned until Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

New More of Describe in the Committee adjourned until Gray, the recently appointed wa den of the City Prison, has introduced a new code of discipline in the manageness of the prisoners under his care. Hereafter the prisoners will be kept locked in their respective cells between the hours of 10 a. M. and 3 P. M., that being the time allewed for visiters, and that no person, male of female, visiting a prisoner, shall be permitted, under an consideration, to exter the cell. The prisoners will be allowed two hours each day on the corridor for exercise either before or after the hours appropriated for visitered. This new arrangement is an admirable one, and if preperly carried out, will tend much to improve the health of the prisoners, and complete the much needed discipling of the prisoner. A RELIGIOUS GATHERING.—A lecturer on temperance, and occasional preacher, has long been in the habit of holding forth on each Sabbath afternoon, in the vacant grounds around the Crystal Palace. Last Sunday week, while in the performance of his usual service, he was beset by a gang of Irish laborers, and beater and diven from the ground, and his Bible taken from him, because, it is said, he preached against the influence of the Roman Cathelic Church. The publication of this outrage had the effect last Sunday afternoon of collecting upon this apot some four or five hundred of our citizens, who were unwilling that a preacher should be put down by a foreign mob because of his peculiar doctrines. There were present several Irishmen, who reside in this vicinity, and whenever one of them said a word interrupting the speaker, he was struck and dropped. Several were hurt in this manner, and after a few of the disturbers of the maeting had been fixed off with a knock down, the preacher want on in peace. This should be a warning to all those, of whatever s

Coroner's Inquests.

Apoplexy Caused by Intemperance —Coroner With-led, Tuesday, held an equest at No. 316 Henry street, on the body of Francis Jelichor, speed fifty years, a native of France, who was found dead in his bed. On the m-dical examination of the body, the doctor, in his opinion, states that the death was caused by appoplexy produced by intemperance. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.—On Tuesday Corone O'Donnell held an inquest, at the foot of Barcley street, on the body of an unknown man found floating in the North river. The deceased appeared to be about thirty-eight years of sge, five feet nine inches in height, black nair, dressed in a black cloth dress coat, black castinere pants, figured rilk vest, a strap was around his waist, and had a black cuaration. Dr. Uhl made an examination of the body, but could not discover any marks of violence, and gave as his opinion that death was caused by drowning. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

An Outrage on a ramale.—On Sunday night three fellows sized a young German woman, name! Sman Schlacher, residing at No. 233 Houston street, and committed an aggravated indecent assault upon her person, and then made their ascape. Yesterday officer Karst, arrested Anthony Keyter, Andrew Weber and John Keller, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. They were taken before Justice Welsh, who detained them on the charge for examination.

Isaac R. Govard Held to Bail —Justice Stuart, Tuesday required Isaac R. Geward to find bail in the sum of \$2.00, to answer a charge of obtaining property from a Mr. Burns under false pretences. The bail was given and the accused was liberated from custody.

Arrest for Gombing —Officer Mansfall Treaday average.

Arrest for Gambling.—Officer Mansfield Tuesday arrest-ed Joseph S. Hall, charge, with winning at "faro," from Richard Mason the sum of \$188, at a gambling house kept at No. 587 Breadway. The case will be heard before Justice Osborn on Saturday next.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Assaulting a Folicelan with a Deadly Waron.—A young man named Abraham Gibson was arrested Sunday night, charged with assaulting officer Calboun, of the second ward, with a knife, on the above evening, while in the discharge of his duties. He was required to find ball in \$500 to answer the charge.

CUTRAGE ON A YOUNG GIRL AND ARREST OF THE ACCUSSED.—Sinday evening three young Germans, named Frederick Spronstaver, Hans Ventraphe, and John Vielman, Jr., enticed a young girl, residing in Houston street, New York, into an old shed or shop in that street, near the East sixer, where they accomplished her ruin. The guilty parties were traced to this city by officer Wafe, yesterday morning, and arrested in a porter house corner of South Sixth and Sixth atreets. Trey were conveyed back to New York.

Stealing Butter.—Some villians effected an entrance in

York.

Streaming Butter.—Some villians effected an entrance in to the cellar of Messre. Myers & Co.'s grocery, cornered Lorrimer and North Second streets, on Surday night, by forcing the padicck, and carried off two tube of butter worth \$50.

worth \$50.

Boy Kicked by A Hosse—A little son of Mr. Roberts residing a First street, while playing about a horse Tues day morning, received a revere kick in the forelead by the animal, producing a serious if not mortal fracture of the skull. A successful operation of trepanning was performed by Dr. M. Larette, who removed several large pieces of the skull bone which were pressing on the brain. Last evening the lad was perfectly conclous, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Street Assaults.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

At an instance of the dapper which pervades the public streets of New York, I beg to trouble you with the following case, to which I was professionally called between the hours of eleven and tweive o'clock last night. The man, who was stabbed in the groin, gave the history of the accident thus:—Walking along Chatham street, before ten o'clock, towards James street, where he lives, he was knoked down and stabbed, as already stated, not knowing the party who did it; and, what is singular, the man was akne, and there was no sign of any riot in the locality, which he states was between Mott and Mulberry streets On examining the trousers, it was discovered that the portion of the pocket corresponding with the man's abdomer had a rent or cut in it, clearly proving that the object at first was robbery, as the assussin exercised his ceacly implement into the pocket and trousers being whole. The situation of the wound, which is about any whole. The situation of the wound, which is about any inch in length, is within half an inch of the femoral artery—a wound in which would have put a period to the man's existence, under such circumstances, in or about half an hour—and within three-quarters of the cavity, so called, of the abdemen, which woulf have plaused him he hour—and within three-quarters of the cavity, so called, of the abdemen, which woulf have plaused him he hour—and within three-quarters of the cavity, so called, of the abdemen, which woulf have plaused him he hour—and within three quarters of the cavity, so called, of the abdemen, which woulf have plaused him he hour—and within three decidedly good, and he certainly was not drunk much less tipsy, when I visited him. Comment from me is unnecessary, as I am satisfied you will give the card due sublicity.

AN M. D, &c, &c, RESIDING in FOURTH WARD. accident thus:-Walking along Chatham street, before ten

VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

Political Intelligence.

From present appearances, there will be three vacant cies, at least, in the United States Senate during the coming sersion. It is stated that the Senate of Mississippi is in favor of electing Governor Foote to fill the vacancy from that State, but in the House of Representatives he is in a large minority, so that, in all prebability, the Senate will refuse to go into joint ballot, well knowing they will be overpowered if they do so. In Georgia the election has already been postponed, by a combination of whig Senate tors with the friends of Howell Cobb; and in Vermont, the trial on Friday last came no nearer an election than attrial on Friday last came no nearer an election than attended their first ballots. To-day, however, another attempt will be made, but success is far from being pre-